

## U.S.-Pershings should not block pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said on Tuesday it believes the Soviet Union will refrain from making West German Pershing missiles an obstacle to a superpower agreement eliminating intermediate-range nuclear weapons. "Although the Soviets continue to demand publicly inclusion of the 72 German rockets in Geneva negotiations, we do not think (the issue) will stand in the way of an arms control agreement," presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater told reporters. Fitzwater said the American stand is that the Pershings are not part of the Geneva talks is "clearly an issue they (Soviets) understand. They know our position on the Pershing IA's very well. There is no ambiguity in terms of their understanding where we stand." Fitzwater said verification of nuclear missile cuts is viewed here as the major unsettled issue in the arms negotiations. He said it would probably be discussed during Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's talks here Sept. 15-17 with Secretary of State George Shultz. Mr. Shevardnadze will probably meet President Ronald Reagan Sept. 15 or 16 but the time has not yet been fixed; Fitzwater said.

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## King sends good wishes to Bulgaria and North Korea

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of Bulgaria's Independence Day. In the cable the King wished the Bulgarian people further progress and prosperity. The King also sent a cable of good wishes to North Korean President Kim Il Song on the occasion of North Korea's National Day. He wished the president continued health and happiness and further progress and prosperity for his country.

## Israel to expel Arab

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli army has ordered the expulsion from the occupied West Bank of a Palestinian accused of organizing anti-Israeli protests, military officials said on Tuesday. Abdul Nasser Mohammad Abdul Aziz, 31, of Jenin, would be the fifth Palestinian expelled this year. He was accused of working for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) group. Mr. Abdul Aziz can appeal to a military tribunal and Israel's supreme court.

## Assad receives Reagan's message

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad conferred Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton who handed him a letter from President Ronald Reagan on bilateral relations and other "issues of common interest." The Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said. The official agency did not elaborate. But Washington has been making efforts to improve its relations with Damascus after a diplomatic rift a year ago over Western allegations Syria supported "international terrorism." The United States has been seeking Syrian help to free eight Americans held hostage by pro-Iranian extremists in Lebanon.

## 5 sentenced to death in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's economic security court has sentenced five people to death for corruption, officials said on Tuesday. The court convicted 65 state officials, businessmen and money dealers on Sunday on charges of corruption, embezzlement, forging official documents and smuggling, they said.

## Shevardnadze to visit S. America

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay in late September and early October, diplomats of the three countries said on Tuesday. They said the South American tour, the first by a Soviet foreign minister, would allow top-level dialogue on bilateral and multilateral issues.

## Separated twins critical but stable

BALTIMORE (AP) — Infant Siamese twins, separated in a 22-hour operation over the weekend, were reported in critical but stable condition Tuesday in a drug-induced unconscious state. Patrick and Benjamin Binder are expected to be kept unconscious for up to a week as their bodies begin a long healing process.

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## Arab team arrives in Moscow amid Soviet calls on Iran to accept 598

Shevardnadze tells Larijani of urgent need to end conflict on basis of U.N. resolution

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer  
with agency dispatches

MOSCOW — An Arab League delegation begins talks with senior Soviet officials on Wednesday on efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war amid fresh signs that Moscow is also keen on finding an end to the seven-year-old conflict in the Gulf.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, head of the Arab delegation, arrived here Monday evening from Amman after an overnight visit to Jordan during which he was received by His Majesty King Hussein. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz was expected to fly in late Tuesday. The other members of the delegation are North Yemen Foreign Minister Abdur Karim Al Iryani and Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Al Tayeb Al Shabani.

The delegation is scheduled to hold talks with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze on Wednesday.

(Continued on page 3)

## Amal and Hizbollah battle in Nabatiyeh

BAGHDAD (AP) — Libya Foreign Minister Jadallah Azouz Al Talhi left Tuesday after talks with President Saddam Hussein that indicated a two-year-old strain between the two states was easing.

Baghdad Radio said they discussed "bilateral relations, Arab issues and requirements of solidarity between Arab states."

Arab diplomats noted that Mr. Talhi's audience with President Hussein indicated his visit marked an improvement of Iraqi-Libyan relations.

Mr. Talhi was the first ranking Libyan to visit Baghdad since Iraq broke off relations with Tripoli in 1985 after Muammar Qaddafi forged a "strategic alliance" with Iran.

It said fighting erupted when Hizbollah fighters stormed the house of a local Amal official in the market town, about 55 kilometres south of Beirut.

Security sources told Reuters the Nabatiyeh incident was one sign of mounting tension between moderate and radical Shiites. It came eight days after Amal leader Nabil Berri launched a scathing verbal assault on the militants' policies at a rally in the southern port town of Tyre.

Syria has 25,000 troops in Lebanon, while Iran keeps several hundred Revolutionary Guards in the east of the country.

Beirut analysts say Mr. Berri's trip to the south — the first since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 — was widely viewed as a direct challenge to Iran's supporters here.

In another development, Amal said it "executed" three Palestinians and two Lebanese on Tuesday after a militia court convicted all five men of murder.

A statement released by Amal said the men were "executed for crimes they committed against innocent people in the Tyre region."

They had been charged with six assassinations in the area, including the killing of a Christian clergyman and a Lebanese army captain.

Three crewmen died when the Soviet-built plane was hit by a single U.S.-made Hawk missile fired by France's 1,200-man air defense force in Chad.

Commentators say the attack has left France's policy of keeping a low-profile in Chad in tatters by highlighting its support for Mr. Habre at a time when he is fighting a border war with Libya.

Libya responded to the loss of the bomber by saying France was now in "direct confrontation" with Tripoli and warned of dangerous consequences.

## France seeks to avoid conflict with Libya

PARIS (R) — France, linked with an unruly ally in Chad President Hissene Habre, is finding it increasingly hard to defend the central African state without clashing with Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

France regrets that the dispute between Libya and Chad is heading for military escalation, Defense Minister Andre Giraud said on Monday after talks on the fighting with President Francois Mitterrand. "We hope this will not continue."

Behind his statement lies a growing exasperation with Mr. Habre, who has attacked Col. Qaddafi head-on despite advice from Paris to stop his anti-Libyan crusade, officials say.

Not only has Mr. Habre ignored French pleas to stay out of the disputed Aouzou border strip, on Saturday he struck deep inside Libyan territory to knock out the Maatam as-Sarra air base.

"Habre is not an easy man to have as an ally," the national daily *Le Monde* commented.

Mr. Habre's forces drove Libyan troops out of northern Chad with French approval earlier this year.



CROWN PRINCE HOSTS LUNCH: His Majesty King Hussein attends a luncheon on Tuesday hosted by His Royal Highness Prince Hassan in honour of Saudi Arabian Minister of Interior Prince Nayef ibn Abdul Aziz. (See story on page 3).

## Iraqis end informal truce in Gulf and attack 2 tankers near Kharg

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq gave a four-day lull in attacks on Gulf shipping with an air strike on Tuesday on two "large naval targets" its terms to defend oil tankers or merchant ships.

A military spokesman said the aircraft attacked the vessels at the tanker waiting area east of Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island at 9 p.m. (1700 GMT) and returned safely to base after scoring an "accurate and effective hit."

The raid was Iraq's 17th attack against shipping in the Gulf since the Baghdad government ended a lull in strikes following a United Nations Security Council resolution on July 20 ordering a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

There was no immediate independent confirmation on Tuesday that any ship had been hit around Kharg, Iran's main oil terminal in the northern end of the waterway.

The Iraq News Agency (INA) quoted a military spokesman in Baghdad as saying: "Iraq will continue its attacks against Iran until the Iranian regime accepts to live with the people of the region in peace and puts an end to the war according to U.N.

oil and economic installations until Tehran accepted the U.N. resolution."

The Iraqi attack put an end to expectations by diplomats in Baghdad that Iraq would hold off its raids on Iranian oil routes and shipping in the Gulf during a visit later this week by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as part of his efforts to end the conflict.

The raid was Iraq's 17th attack against shipping in the Gulf since the Baghdad government ended a lull in strikes following a United Nations Security Council resolution on July 20 ordering a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Iraq's last reported attacks were against two vessels early on Saturday.

Information Minister Latif Nassif Al Jassim told a news conference Iraq would hit Iranian

Arafat sends message to Israel, suggests joint Arab delegation

GENEVA (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has given a secret message to a group of Israelis to be passed on to the Israeli government, a member of the group said on Tuesday.

Mr. Arafat delivered the message during a private meeting in Geneva on Monday night with leftist Israeli Knesset (parliament) member Charlie Bitton and two other Israelis, including peace activist David Esh-Shalom, Mr. Shalom told Reuters.

Mr. Shalom would not divulge the contents of the communication but said: "The message concerned the substance of Middle East peace efforts, not the procedures."

Mr. Shalom added that he was not confident of a positive response from the Israeli authorities.

"If you stretch your hand for peace, you may get a violent attack," he said.

Unauthorised contact with the PLO is a crime under Israeli law, and an aide to right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel's judiciary would have to discuss whether charges would be brought against the Israelis who met Mr. Arafat in Geneva.

Monday night's meeting was more direct than a series of embraces between Mr. Arafat and four Israeli Knesset members during a reception earlier in the day.

Referring to the contacts at that reception, Mr. Arafat told a news conference on Tuesday: "I admire them for their courage. I know that these parties are going to face trouble in the future."

Mr. Arafat and the Israelis were in Geneva for an U.N. conference on non-governmental organisations on the question of Palestine.

Mr. Arafat said the PLO would accept membership in a joint Arab delegation to an international peace conference on the Middle East as long as the PLO

## East and West Germany sign 3 bilateral accords

BONN (Agencies) — East German leader Erich Honecker presided with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl over the signing of three bilateral agreements on Tuesday, putting aside their bitter political exchanges over alleged human rights violations in East Germany.

On the second day of Mr. Honecker's five-day visit, the first by a leader of communist East Germany since the two countries were founded in 1949, both sides said the talks had helped their difficult relations.

Despite all our differences, cooperation is developing step by step," West German Chancellor Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble told a news conference.

"W. see the talks between Ch. Kohl and Secretary-General Honecker as a success," he said as he presented an official communiqué at the end of Mr. Honecker's stay in Bonn.

Mr. Kohl accepted Mr. Honecker's invitation for a return visit to East Germany, but a date and a place for the visit had not been set, according to the communiqué.

The two leaders were present as their ministers of environment and science signed agreements on cooperation in science, technology and radiation control from nuclear power plants.

In Moscow, a Soviet spokesman said the Soviet Union be-

signed Mr. Honecker's visit to West Germany can help improve relations between the two German states.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said the Soviet Union wanted both German states to build ties on the basis of a treaty they signed in December 1972.

The treaty set out the terms of relations between the states, which previously did not recognise each other.

"This visit can give impetus to these efforts," Gerasimov told a news briefing. "At least, such is the intention of East Germany. We think this will be met positively by West Germany."

Wolfgang Meyer, a spokesman for the East German Foreign Ministry, said Mr. Honecker called on West Germany to fully recognise "the German Democratic Republic as a sovereign state."

East Germany and West Germany do not have normal diplomatic relations because Bonn refuses to recognise East Germany as a foreign country. The preamble to the West German constitution calls for the reunification of the two countries.

Mr. Honecker told Dr. Kohl there can be no German reunification and that the German

reich went down to final defeat with the Nazis, Meyer said.

Maputo stages complex prisoner swap

MAPUTO (Agencies) — A South African officer captured in Angola has flown home to freedom in exchange for 133 Angolan prisoners of war, a Dutchman held up in his country's Pretoria embassy, in a complex swap in the Mozambique capital, Maputo.

"I am glad to be back," said commando Major Wynand du Toit, before being ushered on to the personal jet of South African President P. W. Botha, heading for an official welcome in Cape Town.

Months of intricate negotiations involving seven parties in the unprecedented southern African prisoner swap were crowned with success at Maputo airport on Monday night, delayed at the 11th hour by a suspicious fugitive and an electrical fault.

Eventually, documents were

## France and Egypt reach debt accord

CAIRO (R) — France and Egypt, in the first accord between Cairo and a major state, agreed on Tuesday to reschedule about \$1 billion French debt (\$1.6 billion) of Egyptian debt, French diplomats said. "Both parties are satisfied," one diplomat said of the deal which Egypt negotiated over two days with a delegation headed by French Treasury Director, Samuel Lajemaine. The diplomat said the agreement was to be signed later on Tuesday but gave no details. The two sides held inconclusive talks earlier this year in Paris, disagreeing on the interest rate to be charged for the rescheduled debt. Egypt went to the Paris club in May to try to reschedule part of its \$40-billion foreign debt after it fell behind on repayments due to a shortage of foreign exchange. A standby credit agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in return for a package of economic reforms paved the way for the rescheduling. Tuesday's accord was reached while an IMF delegation was in Egypt to check on the progress of its rescheduling talks with creditor countries.

## Illiteracy rate stands at 26% in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The rate of illiteracy in Jordan now stands at 26 per cent of the population, down from 67 per cent in 1961, according to Radi Al-Waqfi, secretary-general of the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Waqfi said that his ministry had been spreading awareness among the public about the importance of eradicating illiteracy through programmes such as evening classes.

The secretary-general was speaking on the eve of the International Day for the Eradication of Illiteracy which falls Wednesday. He said that the Ministry of Education had been exerting efforts, in cooperation with many other institutions, to eliminate illiteracy in Jordan. They pursue the belief that the eradication of illiteracy is a national responsibility.

Dr. Waqfi issued an appeal to various government and private organisations to assist the ministry in carrying out literacy programmes in the Kingdom, so that the last traces of illiteracy in the country will be erased by the year 2000.

The Ministry of Education reported in 1984 that the proportion of illiterate people to the entire population stood at 34 per cent, and that its adult education and evening classes were attended by more than 10,000.

Jordan embarked on adult education programmes in 1953, when several evening classes were opened in a number of cities offering free education to those who missed the opportunity for education when they were young. It was not until 1965 that the Ministry of Education and the then Ministry of Social Affairs joined forces to launch organised programmes to spread education among illiterates on a large scale.

At the reopening of the 1987-1988 scholastic year last Saturday, the Ministry of Education announced that nearly 950,000 children would be attending classes at different levels, and that 100,000 young children were attending the first elementary class.

## Suddarth to present credentials to Masri next week

AMMAN (R) — The new U.S. ambassador to Jordan, Roscoe Suddarth, an Arabic-speaking career diplomat, will present his credentials to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri next week, an embassy spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Suddarth, 52, arrived in Amman on Sunday from Washington, where he was deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs.

He was deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Jordan from

## Bonn thanks Syria, Iran for help in Schmidt release

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Tuesday thanked Iran and Syria for helping to obtain the freedom of West German hostage Alfred Schmidt, a ministry spokesman said.

Spokesman Michael Gerdts said Mr. Genscher had sent a telex to the foreign ministers of Syria and Iran "personally thanking them, Syrian leader Hafez Assad and Iranian Parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani for their help in gaining Schmidt's release."

Mr. Genscher also asked in the telex that both countries continue to work to obtain the freedom of West German businessman Rudolf Cordes, missing in Lebanon since January.

West Germany's ZDF television network said that Schmidt, who was freed by his captors on Monday in Beirut, planned to travel later Tuesday to West Berlin to visit his mother. Schmidt is an employee of West Germany's Siemens Electronics Company.

Company spokesman Horst Siebert said that Schmidt was undergoing medical examinations at an undisclosed location Tuesday. He added that West German

government officials would be interviewing him with the hopes of learning more about the fate of Cordes.

In a telephone interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Siebert also repeated the company's statement that it had not paid any ransom to gain Schmidt's release.

Schmidt arrived early Tuesday from Syria on a West German Air Force flight and was whisked from Bonn-Cologne airport to a nearby federal police base for the night, the ARD television network said.

Schmidt was freed Monday morning by his kidnappers in Beirut, then was taken to the West German ambassador's residence in Damascus.

West German officials denied any deal was made with Schmidt's captors, but emphasized that Iran and Syria had helped broker Schmidt's release.

"Iran and Syria both helped win (Schmidt's) release, that I can confirm," Foreign Ministry

spokesman Juergen Chrobog told reporters. "They both said they would help us, and they did."

"We have good relations with Tehran and Syria, and personal contacts with leaders there," Chrobog added. "There is trust between us and those countries, and that was helped."

In recent months, West German officials had said the kidnappers of Schmidt and Cordes, had hoped to swap them for TWA hijack suspect Mohammad Hamadei and his brother.

Hamadei and his brother, Ali Abbas Hamadei, are both being held in Frankfurt jails.

"There were never any negotiations to release the two (Hamadeis), and there are no plans to do so," said Alexander Prechtel, a spokesman for the Federal Prosecutor's Office.

Mohammad Hamadei is wanted in the United States on murder and air piracy charges in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a TWA jetliner and the killing of a U.S. Navy diver who was aboard the aircraft.

Bonnie turned down a U.S. extradition request for Hamadei earlier this year and said he would be tried instead on similar charges in Frankfurt.

### Togo calls for ceasefire in Chad war

LOME (R) — Togo has called for a ceasefire between Chad and Libya and proposed a peace plan for them to resolve their border dispute.

Togo said in a statement the armed conflict between Libya and Chad over their border strip of Aouzou was taking on "increasingly worrisome proportions" and could escalate into a "war with unpredictable consequences."

Togo has no common borders with either country but said Africa needed peace and stability.

It called for the ceasefire as a first step to a peaceful resolution of the dispute and proposed that both countries withdraw their forces from the strip, to be replaced by a mutually agreed neutral force to oversee a ceasefire.

Togo urged Chad and Libya to accept arbitration on the issue by the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Libyan bombers attacked the Chad capital, N'Djamena, on

Monday, apparently in retaliation for Chad's weekend thrust against a Libyan air base at Maaten As Sarra.

The Chadians responded by shooting down one of the two Soviet-made Tupolev-22 bombers with a Hawk anti-aircraft missile, official Chad radio said.

The report confirmed that French Defence Ministry statement that French forces downed the bomber.

Chad military sources said the Tupolev did not manage to drop any bombs, but the Libyans claimed the raid a success and indicated that it would not be the last assault on N'Djamena.

Residents of the city, who could see a pall of smoke rising from the western suburb of Farcha, flocked to view the debris of the Tupolev.

The raid was an apparent retaliation for an attack by Chadian forces on Libya's south eastern base at Maaten As Sarra, the first time Chad had thrust into Libyan

### Turks vote to lift ban on politicians by close margin

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Voters approved by a hair a referendum that will allow several opposition figures to run for office, according to official results.

Before even partial results were made known on Sunday, Premier Turgut Ozal called for general elections in November, a year ahead of schedule.

The unexpected move appeared to have caught his opponents off guard, and analysts said the opposition politicians would not alter the result.

may find it difficult to prepare themselves for voting for parliament in two months' time.

Passage of the referendum means former Premiers Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit can legally run for office.

The vote to lift the ban was 11,685,000 to 11,544,000, or 50.24 per cent to 49.76 per cent, the Anatolia News Agency reported. About 100,000 votes remained to be counted on Monday evening, but officials said they would not alter the result.

### Former head of Austrian weapons firm detained

VIENNA (R) — The former chief of a subsidiary of Austria's biggest company has been detained in connection with an inquiry into reports that the state-owned firm was involved in illegal arms trading with Iran.

The attorney said Unterweger, now a Noricum consultant, was detained because of fear he might conspire with others and repeat the alleged deals. The detention follows a three-day police search last week of Noricum's offices in Linz.

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## Rifai, Dajani confer with Prince Nayef

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred in his office Tuesday with Saudi Arabian Minister of Interior Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz. The meeting, which was attended by Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani, focused on cooperation in the field of security and means for bolstering inter-Arab cooperation in other areas and reviewed current developments in the Arab arena.

Also attending the meeting were Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Khalani and Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Al Fahd Al Issa, as well as

the commander of the Badia and border police force.

Earlier, Prince Nayef and Mr. Dajani opened talks at the Ministry of Interior, during which they reviewed a number of questions of concern to Jordan and Saudi Arabia and bilateral cooperation in security affairs.

Prince Nayef, who arrived in Amman on Monday for a three-day visit, was received by His Majesty King Hussein at Al Nadwa Palace that evening. The King discussed with Prince Nayef the latest developments in the Gulf and the current situation in the Arab World.

## Parking fines to increase

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) will begin charging JD 25, instead of JD 15, for releasing vehicles impounded for parking in no-parking zones, a PSD statement said here Tuesday.

The statement noted that a police truck and crane are used to haul an illegally-parked vehicle, and JD 15 is exacted from the car

owner before he or she is allowed to remove the vehicle from impoundment.

The statement said that JD 25 fine will be imposed as of next Tuesday, Sept. 15, and warned all motorists against parking their cars in no-parking areas, so that the flow of traffic is not obstructed.

## Director says VTC will train 30,000 more

ZARQA (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) plans to offer vocational training to 30,000 young men and women at its centres, and will continue its apprenticeship programme, offering training to workers in various industrial fields, VTC Director Munther Al Masri said in an address here Tuesday.

Mr. Masri said that, during the Kingdom's previous five-year plan, VTC offered training to a total of 18,000 young apprentices in different fields. He was addressing a ceremony for the graduation of 266 apprentices held at the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce, during which he distributed diplomas and awards to the graduates.

The VTC, he said, carries out plans that can be most beneficial to the country's economic and social development. In addition,

the trained graduates contribute to the development of other Arab states, thus encouraging integration among Arab countries, the VTC director noted.

Mr. Masri, who deputised for Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan at the graduation ceremony, said that, "the present situation in the Jordanian labour market, as well as the current developments in the labour markets of other Arab countries, call on us to give further attention to the question of manpower training."

Another speaker was Mr. Mohammad Mamdoh, director of the VTC's centre at Al Hashmiyeh, which the trainees attended. He said that the graduates have been provided with sufficient training to play very useful roles in their local community.

## Circassian dancing troupe helps to preserve long, rich tradition

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Circassian dancing has a long and rich tradition, a tradition the local amateur group, Al Djill Folklore Troupe, performing this week at the Royal Cultural Centre, is helping in no small way to preserve.

Under the youthful and dynamic leadership of Amer Dikakan, a final-year maths student at the University of Jordan, the troupe is steadily growing in confidence and professionalism, enabling it to put on a show that is entertaining and exciting.

The troupe was established seven years ago by Zeevar Nugar, who trained the young dancers — their average age is 17 — for five years before handing over the troupe to Mr. Dikakan. Made up of 18 boys and 24 girls, the troupe performs traditional dances, each telling a story or celebrating an occasion in life.

The steps, passed down through generations of Circassians, emphasise the traditional roles played by men and women in their society; the men, full of action and energy, leaping and jumping; the women, glistening effortlessly, decorous and calm.

Accompanied by a clever mixture of traditional and modern music recorded and directed by Saeed Bazouka, the troupe performs the traditional wedding dances, as well as dances inspired by nature, the beauty of which the girls celebrate alone, and by legends, like that of the hero returning from war who beats out his grief for a lost comrade.

Often this dance would be followed by the girls retelling the tale in songs, which are generally called "The Language of Tears." "Although we do not as yet do this, we are trying to build up the singing side of our act as that is normally part of such a troupe's tradition," Mr. Dikakan told the

Jordan Times. Mr. Dikakan studies the choreography for the dances from video tapes of the many professional Circassian dancing troupes based in different parts of the world, choosing the steps that best suit Al Djill dancers' abilities.

"We are trying to raise the standard of our performances by introducing more complex moves," he said, "while still remaining an amateur group. The whole idea about our troupe is really to get the Circassians boys and girls to enjoy and create the traditional dances together. If we can, make something good at the same time that is an added bonus."

In addition to the excellent dancing, particularly by Mr. Dikakan himself, a great deal of thought and work has gone into the production. The set, made up of traditional Circassian motifs designed by Basem Zuoqha,

while understated and unobtrusive, elegantly enhances the dancing, as do the stunning costumes made by Janet Dikakan and Wafa Hajarat.

While the boys change the colour of their traditional costumes no less than six times, the girls undergo four major costume changes, with many individual dresses for the soloists. Finally, sophisticated lighting achieves excellent atmospheric effects.

Tonight, Wed., Sept. 9, is the last night the troupe will be performing at the Royal Cultural Centre. The Al Djill Folklore Troupe can, however, be seen again on Sept. 17 and 18 in the main auditorium at the Amman Baccalaureate School.

Mr. Dikakan told the press conference that "if all parties are to be invited the Palestinian party should be invited and it should be represented by the PLO."

"If there is a problem here, I suggest a solution. That is that the Arab parties should be in one common delegation," he said.

He said the PLO had first approved this idea at the 1977 Middle East conference in Switzerland. "We cannot go back on our position," he said.

Mr. Dikakan spoke to reporters after meeting with the Swiss Foreign Ministry's number two official, Edouard Brunner. Mr. Arafat characterized the meeting as "very, very positive, constructive and useful." He said they discussed Switzerland's offer to

## Arafat suggests joint Arab delegation

(Continued from page 1)

was considered a full-fledged participant of the conference.

Mr. Arafat also called for a quick convening of an international Middle East peace conference, saying the opportunity will be lost otherwise.

"This is an opportunity if we miss we will not have again," Mr. Arafat told the Geneva news conference. "This is the first time that there is an international unanimity on the convening of an international peace conference."

"I'm saying this so the Israeli leadership can hear me," Mr. Arafat said.

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movement that sponsors factions believed to be holding Western hostages in Lebanon.

"Before the PLO left Lebanon we had good relations with all Lebanese parties. These relations remained good with the Hezbollah party because Hezbollah did not participate in any fighting against the Palestinians or the Palestinian camps," he said.

He said the PLO has no relations with the Islamic Jihad movement.

Israeli officials on Tuesday dismissed Mr. Arafat's call for an international peace conference based on U.N. Security Council resolutions.

Jean-Pierre Fontaine from Canada and Lalla Elias Salameh from Lebanon were engaged at a ceremony held in Jordan Tuesday evening. Jean-Pierre works as an aerodynamic mechanic in Montreal, Canada. The engagement ceremony was held at the Gateway Hotel in the presence of parents and relatives.

**MABROUK**

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## Health minister opens medical conference

By Nermene Murad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday opened the first Afro-Arab Gastroenterology and Liver Congress at the Royal Cultural Centre, saying that the ministry was carrying out a systematic review of its achievements, in terms of quantity as well as quality, to ensure better planning for and proper development of health services in the capital, in the Kingdom's various governorates, and even in remote areas.

Dr. Hamzeh, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, said the establishment of the ministry was working diligently with the help of the World Health Organisation (WHO) to fight diseases in Jordan. He said, "the recent effort against meningitis is a simple example of that," and that the ministry was "working quietly but continuously against the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and is watching the environment by supervising tap

developments in the field today.

He added that the Jordan Medical Council, which formerly had been limited to carrying out tests of newly-graduated doctors, has now been transformed into "an active cell of action and work through setting up extensive reactivation courses for examination applicants." Very soon, the minister said, the council will expand its scope to include similar short courses outside the capital, in the Kingdom's various

all its institutions, for today, tomorrow, and many years to come."

"It opens the eyes of citizens to the bitter and sweet realities that we live, and offers us all the conclusion of an experience witnessed by this country over the past quarter of a century," the minister said of the King's speech. "It had alerted every official to his duty within the framework of cooperation, coordination, research, planning, and the courageous vision for the future."

He then directed his speech to the doctors from the Arab and African worlds and thanked them for their participation, which had ensured the success of the first congress.

He said that he hoped that all would benefit from "talking about and sharing experiences."

Dr. Ahmad Alterani, vice president of the Jordan Medical Association, then addressed the participants and expressed his pleasure at Jordan's hosting of the first congress, as well as stating the hope that the next congress would be held in Jerusalem.

Dr. Hamzeh referred to His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the National Conference on Education on Sunday, describing it as "a guide for the nation and

to shoulder any extra financial burdens.

Mr. Rawabdeh told the meeting that a report prepared by the municipality's Laboratory Department has shown that local fresh milk reaching ice cream factories here was unusable since it did not comply with Jordanian product specifications. He said that the milk was full of microbes, because the methods of milking and the conditions of transportation were unacceptable.

Warning over ice cream

An important addition, Mr. Rawabdeh told the meeting that a report prepared by the municipality's Laboratory Department has shown that local fresh milk reaching ice cream factories here was unusable since it did not comply with Jordanian product specifications. He said that the milk was full of microbes, because the methods of milking and the conditions of transportation were unacceptable.

Delivery of the two Spanish

planes, which was due to take place in late 1986 or early 1987, was delayed until September, after Jordan ordered the Spanish manufacturer "to carry out some technical modifications on the planes," said a senior CASA official.

The CASA official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, described the modifications as, "allowing the planes to carry out both offensive and defensive operations."

Military analysts commented that the highly-advanced technical features incorporated into the company's C-101 model has led to a reduction of weight, a cut in the cost, and easy maintenance.

Under the December 1985 financial contract, 20 per cent of the \$90 million package will be financed by a soft loan from the Spanish government. The \$19 million Madrid loan is payable over 20 years, with a five-year grace period and a 5.5 per cent interest rate. Jordan will pay \$9 million, and the balance of \$63 million was secured by a group of Spanish banks in the form of an export credit.

The credit line has been arranged and fully underwritten by a group of Spanish commercial banks: Bank of London and South America (BOLSA), Lloyds Bank International's Spanish operator, and Banco de Santander. It is backed by two main Spanish export agencies: one of them is providing the cover, and the other the interest rate subsidy.

The \$90 million deal is the second package Jordan has arranged with CASA since 1980.

The signing ceremony was held

at the USAID offices. GUVS President Dr. Abdulah Khatib signed on behalf of his organisation, while Mr. Lewis Reade, director of USAID in Jordan signed for his side.

The ceremony was attended by a number of officials from GUVS and USAID.

This is the first agreement of its nature and is expected to help GUVS extend its assistance to a larger number of indigenous voluntary organisations and communities.

The signing ceremony was held

## Unity rally affirms support for Iraq

By Nermene Murad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A one-day rally for solidarity with Iraq was held on Tuesday at the Palace of Culture, in which speakers reaffirmed Jordan's support for Iraq in its war with Iran.

The rally was organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development on the occasion of the "Day for Arab Solidarity with Iraq" and several speakers representing different Jordanian institutions, professional unions, and associations expressed their views.

Strong messages of support for His Majesty King Hussein's policies towards the Gulf war in support of Iraq prevailed in all of the speeches delivered.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan said in his speech that Iraq was struggling "to defend not only their land, water and sky, but also Arab unity and existence."

Mr. Haj Hassan reviewed Jordan's continuous efforts to gather all its capabilities towards establishing a united Arab front, which would be able to fight all outside forces and preserve the honour of the Arab Nation.

He added that Jordan is supporting Iraq, as well as the steadfastness of Arabs living under Israeli occupation. He said Jordan has always supported Arab causes "whether it was in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, South Lebanon, or any other Arab nation."

Out of that conviction, Jordan has, since the beginning, supported Iraq's struggle against Iran.

Mr. Haj Hassan reiterated King Hussein's warning to the Arab Nation and the international community that the Gulf war does not affect only the region but also threatens international security. "The escalation of the Iranian aggression and its encroachment on Iraq's borders and Arab Gulf waters, and even on holy Mecca, emphasises the greediness and grudge of Tehran's rulers aiming at threatening the pan-Arab entity."

Among other speakers were: Ms. Salwa Said, an accomplished poet who read two poems in support of Iraq and Arab unity, and Haifa Al Bashir, president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women, who praised Iraqi women and affirmed Arab women's support of Iraqi women.

## USAID grants JD 100,000 to assist voluntary groups

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on Tuesday signed a grant agreement in the amount of JD 100,000 to provide support for the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) programme in Jordan.

This grant will assist GUVS to provide financial and other assistance to small-scale projects (not exceeding JD 3,000 in total) of voluntary organisations and other civic groups which are not members of the union.

The signing ceremony was held

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## All eyes on U.N. mission

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's mission of peace to the warring countries in the Arab Gulf appears to have a good start. Once he had secured authorisation from the U.N. Security Council to make the trip to Tehran, with a view towards securing Iran's unqualified acceptance of Resolution 598, Baghdad reciprocated quickly by extending an invitation to the secretary-general to visit Iraq, as well, in a bid to put an effective end to the Gulf conflict and as a gesture of good faith and willingness to cooperate with the U.N. system to the utmost to achieve that goal. Before Iraq announced attacking two Iran-related vessels near the Kharg Island oil terminal on Tuesday, there appeared to be a lull in Iran-Iraq fighting on all fronts. The whole world, however, remains to be held in suspense pending the conclusion of the visit to the Gulf by Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Two possible scenarios can emanate from the secretary-general's trip to the Gulf region; first, the Iranians may continue to accede the ceasefire resolution of July 20 their conditional support, by raising issues that go beyond the purview of the said resolution or by calling for amendments thereto in order to satisfy their absolute demands. In this case, we expect the U.N. leader to report to the Iranian policymakers that he has no mandate whatsoever to bargain with them with a view to affect changes in the wordings or substance of the resolution which enjoyed unprecedented, unanimous support from all the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. Should this be the outcome of Mr. De Cuellar's visit in Tehran, we have the right to expect the Security Council to adopt the originally-envisioned follow-up resolution demanding the imposition of sanctions on Iran till it heeds the international decision.

The second probable scenario could be a ploy by Iranian officials to declare their verbal and superficial acceptance of the ceasefire resolution to the secretary-general, with the hope of gaining a respite and breathing time, in a bid to soften international isolation and thwart the application of sanctions against their country. We are inclined to believe that Iran now, as ever, is simply playing for time, and that its original, sinister designs on the countries of the Gulf and beyond remain. We stand to be corrected on this proposition, and only Iranian policymakers can, by deed before word, succeed in convincing us and the world at large that there is now a genuine transformation in their perspective and objectives. Otherwise, the superficial lull that the Gulf region is now enjoying could be merely the armistice before the storm. The onus of the responsibility to guard against such eventualities obviously falls on the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, especially the superpowers, which are cultivating relations with Tehran behind "closed doors." No one would dare suggest that Iran is not a giant strategic prize. Yet no one should overlook the other fact that the Arab countries in the Gulf region are even more important strategically, than Iran, and that no power, small or super, should ever contemplate taking them for granted. During the coming few weeks, many interesting developments should unfold in the Gulf region. We in the Arab World shall wait and observe scrupulously and wisely, and then make the appropriate decisions.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: Historical speech

KING Hussein's speech to the national conference on education served as a very important document designed to guide educators towards introducing a real change in the quality of education in the Kingdom. One can only look with pride to the numerous schools, colleges and universities in the country and also the great number of people acquiring education at the school and the university level. But one has to admit that over the past years we have been trying to provide knowledge and education to the young generations without giving proper thinking to the fate of the school graduates after finishing secondary education. We have to know that once they leave their schools these multitudes of young men and women should be helped to serve their country and contribute to the development of their society; and not to become a mere burden on their countrymen and their families and society. King Hussein in his address strove to direct our educational system in a manner that can help the graduates to become official tools in the process of constructing and developing the country. The King warned against delaying proper action that would obstruct graduates from participating in useful work to serve their nation. He directed educators to impart to the young generation sufficient knowledge that can cope with the scientific and technological advances of other nations. He warned that any delay in coping with development in the world around us will leave us impotent, backward and lagging behind other nations.

### Al Dustour: Human development is the key

In an address to the first national conference on administrative development in Jordan King Hussein proved quite aware of the loopholes and the obstacles that continued to impede economic, educational and social development in the Kingdom. Jordan over the past years has been striving to lay the infrastructure for hospitals, road, water networks, electricity, ports, schools and universities and sports centres. These projects displayed the country as one with sound planning for the future generations. But all these years we have been striving to acquire the basic services and to stress more on quantity in our dealing with different issues rather than quality. In his address to a national conference on education, the King also referred to the same point, indicating that school, community colleges and universities had been turning out people in great numbers, and called on educators to give more attention from now on to quality rather than quantity. He also warned that the whole society will be paying the price of poor educational quality since the graduates tend to offer no better education than they themselves had acquired. For this reason, the King urged educators to re-examine the educational system in Jordan with the purpose of discovering the defects and obstacle that tend to obstruct the introduction of reforms and the development of science and technology in a manner that can offer the best service to the nation.

## Zionists exercise hold on Democrat hopefuls

By Claudia Wright

WASHINGTON — Middle Eastern issues have not yet become a focus for debate among the Democratic Party's presidential candidates, but in time they will. And almost alone among the new Democratic candidates, Michael Dukakis, governor of Massachusetts, had stood out as potentially open-minded on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Of Greek descent and Orthodox Christian religion, Dukakis has depended on the Greek-American community for his financial and political base. Politically, he has owed the Jewish community nothing, and has said next to nothing to attract them. Most of Dukakis' Democratic opponents are far more dependent and financially indebted to the Jewish community than he.

In these circumstances, Dukakis' recent choice of Madeline Albright as his chief foreign policy advisor appears inexplicable. Few in the Greek-American community are yet aware of Dukakis' choice of Albright or what she represents. But when that becomes known, she could threaten Dukakis' flow of funds and alienate the only solid source of support he has.

Dr. Albright has confirmed in an interview that she is Dukakis' "principal foreign policy advisor."

She said she "is the person who pulls people together" to advise Dukakis on specific foreign policy issues, draft his position papers, and prepare his public statements. A 50-year-old professor at the Georgetown University, Albright has long been a protege of Zbigniew Brzezinski, under whom she studied at Columbia University, in New York, between 1968 and 1976. Born in Czechoslovakia, Albright has long shared the ideology of her mentor, who was born in Poland. Her 1976 doctoral thesis at Columbia was entitled "The role of the press in political change: Czechoslovakia 1968." Her only publication since then is a similar study of the press in Poland between 1980 and 1981. Brzezinski wrote an introduction to the Polish study, calling it "timely and important."

Before this was published in 1983, Albright and Brzezinski had returned to academic posts. But during the period she chronicles in Poland, Albright worked for Brzezinski, the national security advisor to President Carter. Albright was one of two women associates from Columbia Brzezinski brought on to the National Security Council staff. After she had finished her studies Albright was a legislative assistant to Sena-

tor Edmund Muskie of Maine for two years before moving to the White House.

In 1984 Albright was the foreign policy advisor to the Democratic presidential campaign of Walter Mondale. After he named congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro as his running-mate, Albright became her foreign policy advisor. She has had virtually no policy experience or contact with Greece, the homeland of Dukakis' parents and the ethnic heart of the Dukakis campaign.

Before Dukakis entered the presidential race when it seemed that New York Governor Mario Cuomo would be a candidate, Brzezinski made a concerted effort to become Cuomo's advisor — Cuomo responded by publicly spurning her. It is not known whether Dukakis feels the same toward Brzezinski, but with Albright as his advisor, he will find that Brzezinski will be the co-acting force behind the shaping of his views. It is ironic that Dukakis should campaign on his record of success in office, and yet turn to two advisors who have been associated with all the major Democratic Party foreign policy failures of the past decade.

Albright's views on the Arab-Israeli issue are also bound to

bring Dukakis into conflict with the opinions of the Greek-American, as well as Arab-American communities. Brzezinski was intensely hostile to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the government of Syria.

Albright's role under Brzezinski was to maintain congressional support for White House foreign policy. This required cultivating the influential Zionist bloc inside Congress, and the Israel lobby group, AIPAC. An ardent Zionist, Albright appears already to have made up Dukakis' mind for him on Middle East issues. Asked what Dukakis thinks of proposals for an international conference on the Palestine issue, Albright said "he is not for the formation of a Palestinian state." Asked whether Dukakis had said so publicly, Albright replied: "no, he hasn't." A recent visitor to Israel, Albright is directing the preparation of a Middle East policy paper for Dukakis, and it can be expected that Dukakis shortly will say what Albright thinks.

In the meantime, the campaign headquarters has issued a brief eight-paragraph statement by Dukakis entitled "Towards peace and security in the Middle East." This declares the three strategic interests of the U.S. in the region

to be: "guaranteeing the survival, security and well-being of Israel, minimizing the political and military influence of the Soviet Union and other forces hostile to the West, and ensuring that we and our allies have access to adequate oil supplies."

Dukakis is currently viewed by the Jewish community as pro-Israel. He is unlikely to risk alienating Jewish support by adopting the more balanced Middle East policy positions that got Jesse Jackson's 1984 campaign into bitter controversy. But this policy statement and the Albright-Brzezinski appointment make a Zionist strait-jacket Dukakis will be obliged to wear for the rest of the campaign.

How flexible and open-minded might he be at the end, if he won? The people Dukakis already appears to have chosen to frame his foreign policy views blocked President Carter's early openness toward the Arab World. They would preclude any similar move on Dukakis' part. Albright is not only indebted to her patron Brzezinski. She is also close to Zionists like Congressman Stephen Solarz. A spokesman for his office confirms that Solarz and Albright know each other and have worked together. Brzezinski and Solarz would be candidates to become the secretary of state if Dukakis won. If that duo came to power, Dukakis would be as much of a figurehead in foreign policy as President Reagan. And Israel would still be pulling the strings — Arab News, Jeddah.

## Discontent spreads in Aquino power base

By Robert H. Reid  
The Associated Press

MANILA, Philippines — Discontent with President Corazon Aquino's government, which triggered last month's armed mutiny, is spreading into the urban middle class, the base of her "people power" movement.

Disenchantment within the business community, intellectuals, and social activists is far below the open hostility displayed by groups within the military that staged the abortive coup on Aug. 28.

But criticism from moderates — who played a major role in the Feb. 25, 1986, ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos — resembles charges levelled by coup leader Col. Gregorio Honasan: Weak leadership, inept government, lack of national direction.

"I think what is happening today is that the moderates are, I hate to say, very restless," said Raul Concepcion, a prominent businessman whose twin brother, Jose, is Mrs. Aquino's trade secretary.

"This is not only true of the cause-oriented (social activist) groups, but also to a certain extent in the business group. They would like to see dramatic change in government. They would like to see a strong and more decisive president," Concepcion said.

The prospect of military rule holds little appeal for the middle class, but Concepcion complained of problems such as reality, out of touch with reality, Communist insurgency, labour unrest, ineffective administration and graft and corruption — all points raised by Honasan.

Government officials acknowledge the problems but say they were to be expected as the new administration tries to rebuild democratic institutions after 20 years of authoritarian rule.

Mrs. Aquino's decision in March 1986 to fire thousands of elected officials from the previous administration created a "power vacuum" that extends from the presidential palace to remote villages.

Last week, senator Raul Manglapus said such confusion and instability were "growing pains" experienced by most countries that shook off authoritarian rule for democracy.

Mrs. Aquino has identified the centrist middle class as the group that she considers her primary base of support. Intellectuals, idealistic students and social activists formed the core of the "Cory crusaders" who took to the streets to protest Marcos' authoritarian rule.

Hundreds of thousands of them turned out in the streets in February 1986 to prevent pro-Marcos troops from crushing a mutiny, led by then-Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, which brought down Marcos' 20-year rule.

But in the months following the revolution, many observers believe "people power" has been squandered, never properly organised into a coherent political party or a mass movement that could join the president in campaigning for national goals.

Many of those same idealists who marched against Marcos now join demonstrations criticising the government for lack of progress on land reform or other social issues.

"Governing is not simply idealism and morality," wrote Art Borjal, president of the National Press Club and columnist for a pro-government publication, The

Philippine Star. "The people need to feel that they are a part of the government and that services extended by the state are for them."

Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani, sister of Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos and one of the first senior diplomats to break with Marcos, said the Aquino administration has failed to transform its liberal, democratic principles into a detailed political philosophy.

"I think we moderate Filipinos need an ideology which can match the dedication of the ideology of the extreme right and extreme left," she said. "I think after the coup, somehow there has to be a realignment of forces and I think that realignment hasn't really come about yet."

Left-leaning members of the old "people power" coalition fear that realignment may give greater clout to the military and diminish chances for sweeping social reform, which Mrs. Aquino has promised but not yet delivered.

In an advertisement Saturday in the Philippine Daily Inquirer, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, which campaigned against Marcos, urged the government to rein in the military. It wants the government to "rethink its basic position in addressing the legitimate demands of people for a better life."

Even among Mrs. Aquino's supporters, a perception is emerging of an isolated presidency, out of touch with reality, limited in political skills, unreceptive to criticism and wedded to the idea that the president's popularity alone can fend off a crisis.

"I think the government will have to engage again in consultations and listen," said a new administration tries to rebuild democratic institutions after 20 years of authoritarian rule.

Mrs. Aquino's decision in March 1986 to fire thousands of elected officials from the previous administration created a "power vacuum" that extends from the presidential palace to remote villages.

Last week, senator Raul Manglapus said such confusion and instability were "growing pains" experienced by most countries that shook off authoritarian rule for democracy.

Mrs. Aquino has identified the centrist middle class as the group that she considers her primary base of support. Intellectuals, idealistic students and social activists formed the core of the "Cory crusaders" who took to the streets to protest Marcos' authoritarian rule.

Hundreds of thousands of them turned out in the streets in February 1986 to prevent pro-Marcos troops from crushing a mutiny, led by then-Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, which brought down Marcos' 20-year rule.

But in the months following the revolution, many observers believe "people power" has been squandered, never properly organised into a coherent political party or a mass movement that could join the president in campaigning for national goals.

Many of those same idealists who marched against Marcos now join demonstrations criticising the government for lack of progress on land reform or other social issues.

## Arab chemical arms capability counters Israeli nuclear threat

By Masha Hamilton  
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israel is far ahead of the Arab states in its ability to develop nuclear weapons but trails behind in the field of chemical armaments, a high-ranking research institute said Monday in its annual report.

The study compiled and edited by former Israeli military intelligence chief Aharon Yariv gave the most authoritative glimpse to date of Israel's nuclear capacity.

"The Arab threat to employ chemical weapons of mass destruction is far more realistic than any nuclear threat against Israel," said the report by the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies based at Tel Aviv University.

"Israel in any case is far ahead of the Arab countries in terms of the capacity to achieve a military nuclear capacity," the report added.

Although the centre has published annual analyses on the military balance in the Middle East for four years, this is the first year it has included a section on unconventional weaponry.

The 462-page study was couched in cautious language and offered no figures about Israel's atomic programme. Israel has always maintained strict silence about its nuclear potential.

On the other hand, and in view of its on-going nuclear effort, it has positioned itself to be capable of producing nuclear weapons in less time than it would take the Arab countries to do so," the report added.

"Israel's declared nuclear policy, frequently reiterated, holds

that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East — but also not the second," the study said.

Turning to chemical weapons, the report said: "Here, the principal Arab states are far advanced: They either possess, or can acquire, chemical weapons."

It noted that Egypt used chemical weapons against Yemen in the 1960s and said Iraq began using chemical weapons in its seven-year-old war against Iran as early as 1983.

It said Syria had also "made considerable strides towards producing chemical weaponry" although it was backwards compared to other Arab states in terms of its nuclear potential.

"The Arab chemical warfare threat against Israel is a fact; it can only grow in the future," the report said. "It constitutes one of Israel's nuclear deterrent to Israel's nuclear advantage and to other advanced weapons systems Israel may possess."

"While chemical weaponry does not offer a means of deciding a conflict, it could provide considerable localised results, particularly insofar as its first use generates a surprise effect and could produce a heavy toll in casualties," the report added.

The report gave a country-by-country analysis of the nuclear capacity of Middle Eastern nations. It said Iraq was the most advanced Arab state in terms of nuclear military potential while Pakistan was the most advanced Muslim country.

The study referred briefly to the case of Mordechai Vanunu, 32, a former nuclear technician charged with treason for revealing details of Israel's nuclear programme to the Sunday Times of London last year.

Scientists questioned by the newspaper said Vanunu's information showed Israel possessed the world's sixth largest nuclear arsenal.

Referring to the case as the "Vanunu affair," the centre's publication said only that the accused had "further reinforced widespread assumptions concerning Israel's high scientific potential in the nuclear field."

But the report said "Israel indeed does not actually possess nuclear weapons."

"On the other hand, and in view of its on-going nuclear effort, it has positioned itself to be capable of producing nuclear weapons in less time than it would take the Arab countries to do so," the report added.

Naval architects and shipping officials who asked that they not be identified said a typical 1,000-foot tanker was not easy to sink; in some respects, it may be even less vulnerable to attack than a large tanker.

The steel plating covering the hull of such a ship varies in thickness from 22 millimetres on the sides to 26 millimetres along the bottom, a little under and a little over one inch, which is ample for stopping most machine-gun bullets. Rockets of any caliber can easily penetrate such plates, but a missile explosion inside a tanker is muffled by the crude oil that fills cargo compartments, and crude oil is unlikely to catch fire, even when exposed to a warhead explosion.

If a missile should blow a huge hole in a 1,000-foot tanker's hull, the effect, a Coast Guard expert said, would be

## Of Places and People

By Nicola A. Ziadeh

A CHANGE of some magnitude took place after the British occupation. Major MacLaren was appointed (military) governor of the Jenin sub-district. His office was housed in the fairly huge building which had been the government hospital. When he arrived at his office at 8 a.m., the sentry presented arms to him. At about 10 he walked to his house, which had been the German military hospital, for his morning coffee. It was just a short walk. A police force was left in the town. Besides, there was a camp for Indian soldiers, somewhere near the railway station. The unit was composed of Sikhs. That was my first contact with Indians. We kids often went out towards the camp. Many a time we were entertained to tea by the officers.

More importantly some food-stuffs, which had hardly been seen earlier, appeared on the market. Flour, sugar and (Indian) rice were rationed, but were available. Tea could now be purchased. An equally valuable commodity was kerosene. Now people could have lamps, instead of the older olive-oil lamps. Such things were real luxuries then.

My mother lost her job when the Germans, with the Turks, pulled out. But she made use of her experience and opened a small laundry for the Indian officers. She brought some of the local women who had worked with her at the (German) hospital. Things seemed to be going well for us. But the project was short-lived. The army command installed a proper laundry for its (Indian) officers.

During the times she worked at the German hospital, mother, because she received a comparatively high pay, managed to buy few gold pieces. This was the only way of saving. Now she began to sell them to support us. One of our treasures, which we had carried with us from Damascus, was a beautiful Persian rug. Mother had treasured it. But now it was time to be sold. It was bought by a Captain Black for fifteen Egyptian pounds. This was, by the way, the currency introduced into Palestine by the military administration. And although a civil administration was intro-

## Jenin under the new regime

useful language and literary background. Sometimes mother would ask me to read parts of those works to her and her friends. I obliged because it interested me to no end.

The school opened and the teachers as well as the pupils were of a most colourful collection. Practically any one who could read, or who had been a teacher of sort, was hired to do the job. The pupils were of a variety of ages and backgrounds. The situation improved somehow later. During the two academic years (1919-20 and 1920-21) the situation improved somehow. A new headmaster, Maurice Khabbaz, came then. But he was in uniform. He had been with the army, and had been discharged. This took place

about a year later when he left Jenin for a few days; but when he returned he had a blue suit and a turban (fez) on.

The fact that he had been in the army was evident in the discipline he introduced in the school. Besides him, two other teachers had some influence on me. Shaikh Said Mari, whose classes on Koran and Islamic religious instructions I attended regularly. It was he who introduced me to Koran reading and learning some verses by heart. The other was Mustafa Said, who taught us Arabic. In all honesty I was not impressed by the others, although I still remember their names — every one of them.

But I began to feel some responsibility towards my mother

and brothers and sister. So I looked for work. Before the school opened I helped, for about two months washing up at the officers' mess, for five piasters a day. But what I had now was something more permanent. The first opportunity I had was to become a telephone operator. The man in charge of the telephone (which was used for official purposes only) arranged for a test for me. I passed it, but when the officer in charge knew that I was only about 12 years old, he refused to take me.

Another occasion came my way. The post office needed a postman. The responsible person thought I could do (I was about 13 then). But a problem arose.

The mail came by train. The

railway station was about two kilometres distant from the town. There was a donkey which I would ride to the station to haul the mail to the post office. It was felt that it would hardly be possible for me to handle the beast. So the second opportunity slipped.

I was doing very well at school, and the headmaster thought I should go to the Men's Elementary Training College (later the Arab College) at Jerusalem. He worked hard. My age was, again, against me. No pupil could be admitted to the entrance examination before the age of fifteen. I would be only thirteen and seven months.

Support to the headmaster

came from Mr. Arif (later Pasha) Al-Arif. He was appointed assistant to the governor of Jenin in the summer of 1920. He was an educated person, and was respected by Mr. MacLaren, who had been discharged, and had dubbed a civilian suit but kept his post at Jenin. He wrote a letter to the education authorities supporting the recommendation of the headmaster, asking that I should be given the opportunity to sit for the examination. Besides, he arranged for a document to be produced locally up-grading my age. On July 6 and 7, 1921 I sat for the entrance examination at the college. I must have done well, for I was admitted, although the principal and the teachers could not have been deceived about my age.

In the summer of 1920 the

eldest son of Qasim Abdul Hadi, Wahid, was accidentally killed

when King Faisal was ordered by the French out of Damascus. That was the first occasion for me to attend a burial of such a magnitude.

Shortly afterwards another son

of Qasim, who had been in the service of the Ottoman government, Ruhil, returned to Jenin.

He was later appointed as assistant to the governor of Jerusalem. That was news for Jenin. (Ruhil Bey later became assistant chief secretary to the government of Palestine).

One of my classmates, about 16

years old then, was, by the way, appointed postman. In 1944 I was

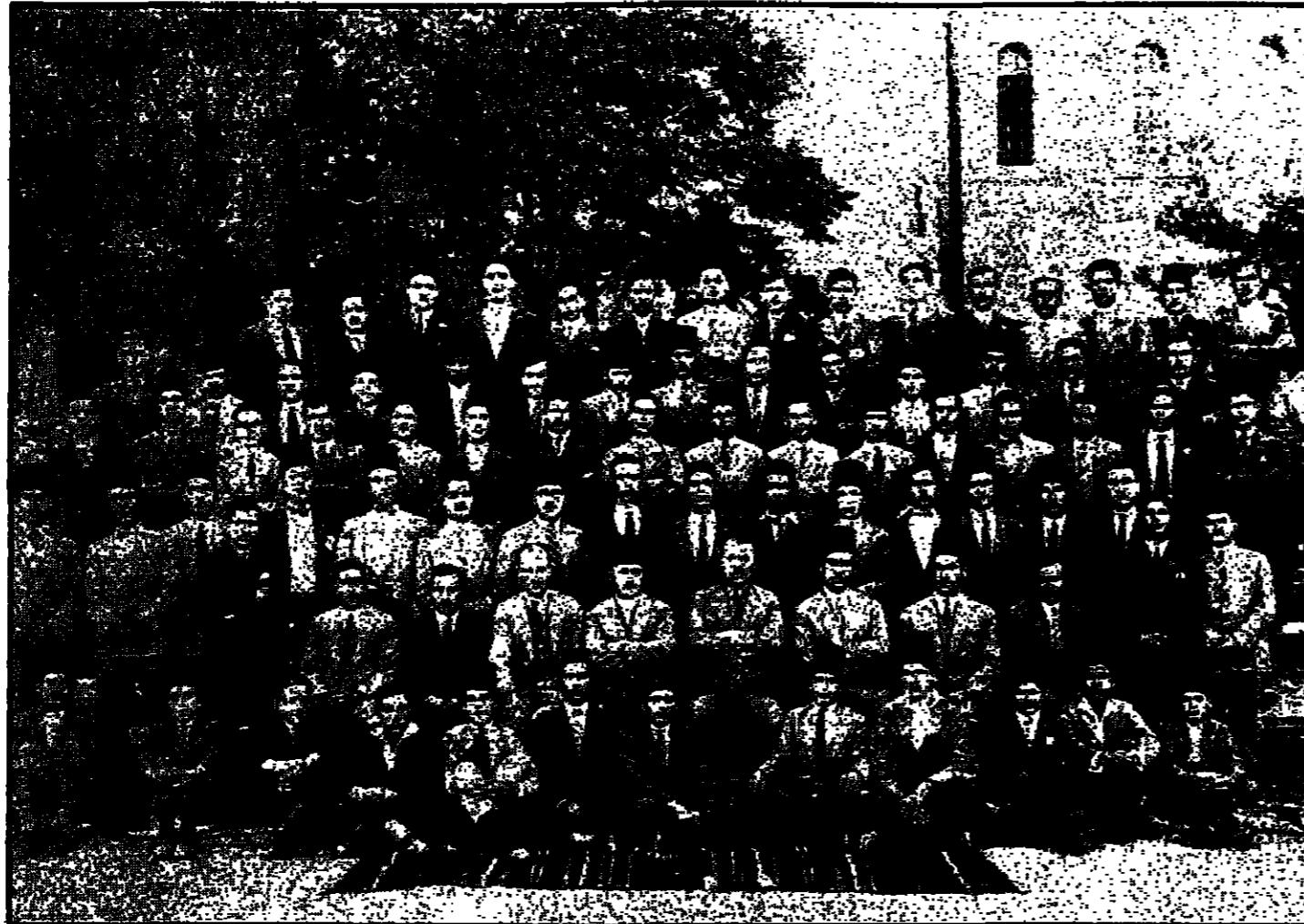
in Jenin. I enquired about old

classmates, and found out that

Ahmad, after twenty three years, had become the post master of Jenin!



Nicola A. Ziadeh, the son of Abdo Ziadeh and Layla Shurrush (Rihami), both of Nazareth, was born at Damascus on Dec. 2, 1907, where his father worked for the Hijaz Railway. He returned with his mother, sister and two brothers to Nazareth early in 1916, following the death of his father. He subsequently lived at Nazareth, Tulkarem and Jenin till 1921 when he joined the Men's Elementary Training (later the Arab) College in Jerusalem. In 1924 he received its diploma, and went into the teaching profession at government schools at Acre (preceded by a year at Tarsikh) till 1935. In 1935 he earned a scholarship from the Department of Education, Palestine, to read history at University College, at the University of London, graduating in 1939 (B.A. Hons.). On returning to Palestine he joined the faculties of the Rasidiyya and the Arab Colleges, Jerusalem, where he taught history (and geography for some time) till 1947. Armed with a leave with pay from the Department of Education and a British Council Bursary, he went in that year to England to work for his doctorate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (London). He received the degree in 1950, in Islamic history. In 1949 he joined the Department of History at the American University of Beirut, where he served the cause of learning till 1973, when he became Professor Emeritus. During that period he spent two years as visiting professor at Harvard University (1956-7 and 1962-3); he was also a visiting professor at



Staff and students of the Arab College at its old premises, Bab Al Zahrah (Herod's Gate), Jerusalem, 1930. The highest Palestinian educational institution in the country, the Arab College was distin-

guished for its stringent admissions requirements and for its equal emphasis on both the Islamic-Arab heritage and the Western classical and liberal traditions.

## How the Bofors scandal was bust

Swedish customs officers have spent nearly three years untangling the trail of suspected explosives smuggling, which began with Bofors. Kevin Done uncovers their investigation, which has produced startling evidence of wide cartel activities in the European military explosives industry.

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish customs investigation into smuggling by the Nobel Industries group and its subsidiary Bofors, which has uncovered startling evidence of far-reaching cartel activities in the European military explosives industry, began modestly enough with an inquiry from the West German customs in October 1984.

German suspicions were aroused, when on two occasions, it was found that the wagons from Bofors, ostensibly bound for final destination in Austria, actually spent only 1-2 days parked on the Austrian side of the border near Passau. They were loaded with 80,000 kg of the explosive PETN, used in detonating and priming compositions, as a base charge in anti-aircraft shells, and mixed with TNT in mines, bombs and torpedoes.

Following the brief halt at the Austrian border, the wagons went to a small port near Hamburg and the explosives were loaded on to ships bound for Syria, an end-user country forbidden under the terms of Sweden's sweeping arms export regulations.

After two and a half years of painstaking investigations — including 29 raids on the offices of Bofors Nobelkrut, the company's explosives division, and the offices of a Swedish arms dealer in southern Sweden — the customs investigators uncovered a tangled trail of suspected explosives smuggling, most often with Iran as the final buyer.

The investigation culminated at the end of May with indictment for gross smuggling of Mr. Mats Lundberg, former marketing director of Nobel Kemi, which includes the Nobelkrut explosives division. Also indicted was Mr. Karl-Erik Schmitz, owner of Scandinavian Commodity, who has admitted being intimately involved in supplying arms and explosives to Iran.

The Bofors papers seized by Swedish customs have disclosed much more than the suspected smuggling, however. They reveal the intimate commercial links forged by the Swedish explosives producer with its ostensible competitors in Western Europe.

Key sections of the 6,000 page investigation were passed to the Swedish competition authorities, NO (Näringsfrihetsombudsman) earlier this summer triggering an immediate cartel probe into Bofors.

NO's initial report, contained in an internal memorandum, says that the customs inquiry indicates that Nobelkrut, represented by its sister company Bofors, was a member of three international explosives cartels.

The cartels are described by Bofors as "clubs," says the NO memorandum.

A spokesman for PRB denied knowledge of a cartel agreement on fixing prices or dividing market sectors, while Mr. Rene Pahud, Manager of SSE, said there were regular contacts between producers within organisations such as CEFIC, the Brussels-based Council of European Chemical Associations.

The companies met unofficially to discuss "certain problems," he said, and there was an exchange of technical information, but he declined to make any comment on the mention of SSE in the Stockholm statements.

ICI's chief press officer, Mr. Derek Dewey-Leader, said: "We cannot comment on these documents which we have not seen.

All we can do is reinforce ICI's position on such matters, which has been made clear to company employees on several occasions. That policy is that they should not be involved in any activity of this kind in 1981-85."

Last year ICI was one of a group of international chemicals companies that were fined a total of £35 million (US \$56.6 million) by the European Commission for running a price-fixing cartel in polypropylene. It said then that it had issued a new code of conduct to all relevant employees in 1984, when the Commission's investigation began, reaffirming its policy requirement that its business be conducted in full compliance with all competition laws.

The NO report includes key sections of the usually hand-written meeting notes made by the Bofors executives.

The first describes a meeting with Mr. Guy Chevallier, of SNPE, in Paris on November 13, 1981:

"Guy apologised very much about the DIEHL business, and said this was just an accident. He offered to share, but I declined and said we had that in our favour and that the main thing in this case was not who got the order but that we made sure the price level was raised."

The Bofors document then makes clear how prices could be raised through using high cover tenders to make another apparently lower offer appear attractive:

"A tender inquiry for 200 tons PETN to Bulgaria. Guy could not

give the price level. I indicated that we saw a possibility to offer a high price in return for taking part and sharing."

A Bofors report on a meeting of the pentyl club, in Geneva on March 19, 1982 includes details of prices offered by various of the producers different markets. It then concludes by listing the decisions taken:

1- Next meeting will report on: Contracted work on hand for 1982; expected work for 1982.

2- The group will decide who will get new orders on the basis of these figures.

3- All inquiries over 10 tons will be a subject for consultations.

4- Next meeting 25/5 (arrival 24/5) in Nice.

At the Nice meeting discussions take place on dividing up certain markets. The seized Bofors report includes:

— Future. Bofors. We want East Europe, including Yugoslavia. We will leave Greece and Portugal to the others.

— Biazz (Dinamite): Italy most important, wants exclusive rights there, refrains from exports totally.

— SNPE: France alone. Has had 15,000 tons exports per year and needs this in future. If he gets Argentina he is satisfied."

The Bofors report concludes: "Decisions: East Europe for Bofors. SNPE leaves Italy and Greece and leaves Camelot in Portugal. Guy wants Argentina. If he gets it he can give it partly to us. Leaves East Europe, Morocco and Algeria. Bofors gets only Scandinavia and East Europe and part of Italy. Biazz refrains from all exports."

The Swiss producer is said to be not in France, East Europe and Scandinavia, but in Peru, Greece, Portugal, Mexico and Algeria.

Another report deals with a meeting in Copenhagen on October 11, 1984 at which export products are decided for certain products within and outside Europe. The Bofors paper says:

"Exports prices maintained, ie SwFr7.25, Europe, SwFr6.65 outside Europe. Market sharing arrangements maintained without alteration."

At a meeting of the EASSP club in Oslo on October 6, 1983 decisions are taken on target prices that should be aimed at for certain products. The Bofors paper includes the following paragraphs:

"Prices: Comp B: Dymo sold 16 tons for FEV for DM15.75 ex works. We reported 60 tons for DM15.75 (did not mention Italy). DM16 is kept as target price."

## Humour comes from laughing

By Rolf Degen

IT seems to go without saying that people laugh because they find something funny, just like a steam engine whistles when the pressure rises. But since human beings cannot only be interpreted in mechanical terms, the exact opposite can also be true.

According to the latest findings, people start to have a genuinely good time only when the corners of the mouth break into a grin.

This glimpse into the mechanics of humour has been provided by experiments conducted by social psychologist Dr. Fritz Strack, Mannheim University, and forced to withdraw from the cartels on the direct order of Sir John Harvey-Jones, the former ICI chairman.

The Bofors report on a club meeting from February 10, 1984 says: "On instruction of the mid for ICI, Harvey-Jones, ICI officials are not allowed to take part in the meeting that has just been held. If they are caught they will get the sack."

— Financial Times feature.

According to Strack, however, later research corroborating Darwin's theory is fraught with fundamental shortcomings. These experiments called on test persons to express their good mood in exaggerated fits of laughter or to "swallow it" without laughing. These tests had shown that appropriate facial expressions intensify both a good mood and the physiological phenomena connected with it. It could well be, however, that those concerned were merely victims of their own imagination. In other words, convincing proof could only be obtained if the risorius could be manipulated without those laughing noticing it. To this end, Strack prepared a cunning trick. He hoodwinked his test persons into believing that they were taking part in experiments simulating the skills of physically handicapped persons. Completely mislead the test persons, at Strack's command, stuck a pencil between their lips or teeth, and fulfilled various tasks. This set-up affects the risorius in two fundamentally different ways. If one holds a pencil between one's lips, the orbicular muscle contracts, thus blocking the risorius. If a pencil is held between the teeth, the orbicular muscle becomes tense, suggesting a suppressed smile. With a pencil between their lips, the test persons were also presented with some funny drawings and asked to say how amusing they found them to be. The assessments proved that a person's sense of humour depends, among other things, on the tension of the risorius. Conditioned by their lips, the test persons found the cartoons less amusing when holding a pencil in their hand. Those holding the pencil between their teeth, however, thought the same cartoons were "hilarious." These findings, which met with a lively response at a recent psychologists' congress in the United States, corroborate Darwin's theory that facial features intensify original feelings without the conscious being involved. — The German Research Service, Bonn.

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## McEnroe moves into U.S. Open quarterfinals without tantrums

NEW YORK (Agencies) — In a fireworks-free match, John McEnroe advanced to the U.S. Open quarterfinals Monday with a straight sets 6-4, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3 victory over Andres Gomez.

McEnroe drew one warning for slamming his racket in the second set but it fell far short from the explosion Saturday that resulted in \$17,000 in fines and a two-month suspension.

That unpleasantness remained in McEnroe's mind as he played Gomez, the No. 9 seed.

"I go out every match of my life trying not to let that happen," McEnroe said, seeded No. 8. "I wish it did not happen. If the guy had done a good job officiating, it would not have. He didn't. They made the mistake and I'm in a bad position."

McEnroe said he had not decided what to do about appealing the penalties he accumulated for his outburst during the match against Slobodan Zivojinovic.

"I haven't had enough time," he said. "I have to wait until the end of the tournament to weigh my options. I'm concentrating on other things right now."

Those things include the impending birth of his second child. His wife, Tatum O'Neal, is expecting soon.

"At this stage, the damage is done. The most important thing is not to let it affect my tennis. I have to play my best and weigh my options afterwards."

McEnroe, Lendl to clash  
McEnroe meets No. 1 seed Ivan Lendl in the quarterfinals and he noted the pending suspen-

sion as he considered his next match. "I'm looking forward to playing him," he said. "I'm happy to play him. It's possible I have only one or two more tournaments this year (because of the suspension), so this is a big opportunity. It's satisfying to continue on after what's happened."

Their quarterfinal match will mark the 28th meeting between McEnroe and Lendl. McEnroe leads the series 14-12, with the last meeting Aug. 9 at Stratton Mountain, Vermont, halted by rain with McEnroe leading 7-6, 1-4. The match has not been rescheduled. Their last completed match came two years ago Tuesday, when Lendl won 7-6, 6-3, 6-4 to claim his first U.S. Open title.

### Becker tumbles out

Meanwhile, Boris Becker blew a two-set lead and crumbled in the fifth set as 13th seed Brad Gilbert ousted the two-time Wimbledon champion in the quarter-finals 2-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-1 on Monday.

After one set, Becker looked like he had an easy match on his hands.

Becker, seeded fourth, won a second set tiebreak 7-4 and was up a break in the third when everything turned round.

"I had it 3-1 and the match was almost finished," Becker said. "But in the next game I double

## Czechs aim for a draw to stay in European soccer competition

faulted twice in a row and that changed the whole match."

After that break, Gilbert took the third set to a tiebreak, this time winning 7-4, and as the four-hour 17-minute match wore on the American got stronger Becker faded.

"I was tired. I had very tough matches the whole week," Becker said.

In the last two sets, Gilbert served and passed perhaps better than he ever has while Becker kept returning into the net.

"I started serving to his forehand and his forehand kind of evaded him," Gilbert said.

Gilbert raced through the last set, breaking the West German in the second and fourth games, while Becker looked as if he had already given up. But Gilbert gave a lot of credit to the crowd for getting him pumped up.

"I was dead tired in the fourth set and then the crowd really got behind me. It was the greatest feeling in the world. I started playing my best tennis. It was really inspiring," said Gilbert.

Finland have managed only one point from five matches, but Czechoslovak coach Josef Masopust is not underestimating them.

"The Finns are a rough and combative team, struggling from the first to the last minute whatever the score," he said.

"But we intend to keep alive our hopes of advancing to the final rounds of the championship, which means getting a draw at least."

Midfielder Pasi Rautiainen wins back his place in the injury-hit Finnish squad after an absence of 16 months following injuries to four players, Kari Ukkonen, Esa Pekonen, Pasi Tauriainen and Mika Lipponen.

"Rautiainen did all right at

practice and I expect to see him play in at least part of tomorrow's game," manager Martti Kuusela said.

"Czechoslovakia is a good side but in a sense we hold the balance in the group and we could play a decisive role against them," Kuusela said. "Grabbing just a point may wreck their dreams."

Kuusela, who is retiring after this match following six seasons as manager, added: "The result is not only important to me personally but to Finnish soccer as a whole."

"We must do well in matches like this if we mean to assert ourselves in international competition."

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6570/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3117/22	Canadian dollar
	1.7925/35	West German marks
	2.0186/90	Dutch guilders
	1.4845/55	Swiss francs
	37.24/27	Belgian francs
	5.9950/6.0000	French francs
	1297/1298	Italian lira
	141.78/88	Japanese yen
	6.3180/3230	Swedish crowns
	6.5820/70	Norwegian crowns
	6.9100/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	462.00/462.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares drifted lower in late trading to stand mixed after Wall Street returned from the labor day weekend in sombre mood in last Friday's surprise  $\frac{1}{2}$  point increase in the U.S. discount rate, dealers said.

News of Bowater's £89 million rights issue and disappointing half-year results from British Aerospace, also dented sentiment here. Dealers said that although there has been a slight upturn in volume, business remains lacklustre.

Operators feel the outlook for equities remains steady, helped by a more relaxed attitude to U.K. interest rates and inflation. At 1421 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 3.5 up at 2,287.1.

The FTSE index had reached a high of 2,295.2 at 0947 GMT, buoyed by steady sterling, firmer government bonds and a higher close on the Tokyo exchange after recent sharp falls.

Dealers said last week's comments by U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson on U.K. interest rates and inflation were also underpinning sentiment. Lawson said he saw last month's one point rise in base rates to 10 per cent as sufficient and saw inflation below four per cent by the year-end.

One dealer said: "If the U.S. trade figures (due out on Friday) are bad and the dollar continues to fall then nobody can rule out another rise in U.S. interest rates."

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Unless you take an impersonal, objective stance, you may get your feelings hurt or feel you are being imposed upon. Try to keep your thoughts clear and orderly.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Do as much as possible to remove the causes of pressure you've been under. Be more understanding of your mate.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Conditions are not favorable to reconciliations with friends today. Use tact and politeness to achieve your goals.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Follow the directives of those in charge. A prominent person may seem in a bad mood, but is under a lot of pressure.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be sure that the trip you're considering is really necessary. Take it easy and get some rest tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't impose your will on those around you — you'll avoid a big argument. Be sure of all the facts before making a deal.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may find it difficult to improve your status in your neighborhood. Another day would be much better for this.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Work harmoniously with others, even though there's a lot of tension in the air. Do you best control your temper.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't try to be the life of the party today, you'll never pull it off. Save your talents for a better situation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Have a quiet talk with your family, and sort out the details of the situation. Have no guests in tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure to use clear, concise language when writing letters. Be alert; someone around you may cause an accident.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A new enterprise could go in any direction, so observe carefully before making decisions. Get advice.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make a point of arriving on time for any appointments. Tardiness could be expensive. Stay alert while driving.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she may be prone to adopting the opinions of others, so help him or her to avoid this tendency. Your child has a highly developed artistic ability, and could combine this with a fine business sense to become very successful if you teach him or her to be objective.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Evelyn Banchoff

ACROSS

1 Large ring

15 Volcanic rock

19 City

19 Land near

20 Corals

24 Bay of Naples

25 Baseball name

26 Pub drink

27 Monetary plants

28 Frolic

28 Speaks frankly

29 Baker's need

30 New Guinea

30 port

32 Called a cab

32 Snaps

33 Foolish

34 Chop

35 Maturing

agent

36 City near

37 Phren

38 Floor covering

39 Eats

40 Corpulent

41 Stay informed

42 Pecks

44 Literary

initials

45 Unit of sound

46 Family

47 Name

48 Small bird

49 Danube leader

50 Eng.

51 Composer

52 Habitual; v.

53 Not final in

law

54 Peruse

55 Peignoir

56 It, family

57 Remains in

printing

58 Gauze-like

59 material

60 Felt

61 Meats — for

62 Unanimous

63 Cherry pie

64 P. V. department

65 Babbled

66 Angling gear

## Insurance rates quadruple for Iran and Gulf Arab states

LONDON (AP) — Insurance premiums for cargoes of vessels travelling in the Gulf are to increase to as much as four times their current rate, the Lloyd's of London insurance market said Monday.

Cargos of vessels insured by Lloyd's underwriting syndicates and the Institute of London underwriters and entering and exiting the Gulf will increase effective Tuesday, the Lloyd's cargo war risk rating committee said.

The committee said the price increase reflects "contingent tension in the Gulf area and the firing of missiles at Kuwait."

Cargo rates for the area were last raised Aug. 15.

Hull rates were increased last week by 50 per cent.

The committee, which issues minimum insurance rates for cargo shipments, said that the

charges cover all ports or places in Iran, all marine shipments elsewhere in the Gulf, and shipments by air to or from Iraq and Kuwait.

The price increase means that cargo marine rates to Iran, including Iranian islands and offshore terminals east of 51 degrees longitude — which excludes Kharg Island — will be .50 per cent of cargo value compared with the current rates of .125 per cent and .375 per cent. This includes Iranian ports in the Gulf of Oman.

The cargo rate for vessels leaving or arriving at Kuwait and Saudi Arabian ports of places north of 27 degrees latitude will rise to .50 per cent from .375 per cent. This includes Saudi Arabia's northernmost ports and all Kuwaiti ports.

The rate for other ports or places in the southern part of the Gulf, excluding Iran, will rise to .30 per cent from .20 per cent.

## Pirzada stresses cooperation among Islamic countries

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — Transport and communication ministers met here on Monday to promote closer economic cooperation within the 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) countries.

Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary-general, said that the international economic situation is marked by decreasing international cooperation, a crushing debt-burden, adverse terms of trade, reduced aid and increased protectionism.

Mr. Pirzada said that members states "should undertake concerted initiatives to direct their economies to the path of self-sustained and self-generating economic growth and self-sufficiency."

He told the delegates that intra-Islamic trade is only 10 per cent of the total trade of the member states.

## Soviet government introduces new approach to lending

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet government has opened a new credit institution to loan families money for homes, furniture, livestock and other big expenses, the official TASS news agency reported Monday.

TASS said interest on the loans, to be supplied from citizens' savings funds, will be small, in the range of one or two per cent annually.

Home loans will be granted for 10 or 20-year terms, and special

terms will be made available to couples building homes in Siberia, the far north and in other sparsely populated areas, TASS said.

The agency did not specify what the special terms would be.

TASS said 300,000 Soviets

already make use of bank credits, but that they previously were available only through work enterprises.

The new credit and financial institute incorporates all savings banks in the country, TASS said.

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# Aquino 'may consider' using emergency powers

## Laurel hints at closer Soviet ties

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino said she was summoning the top-level Council of State to discuss the national security situation and a senior aide said on Tuesday she may consider using emergency powers to quell threats to her government.

"That's a possibility. It's up to congress," presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told reporters when asked Mrs. Aquino's reaction to a Senate proposal that she consider emergency measures to cope with threats from right-wing groups and leftist rebels.

Mrs. Aquino, talking to reporters, said she would call a meeting of the Council of State, a high-level presidential advisory body, in the wake of last month's attempted military coup in which 53 people were killed. She did not say when it would meet.

Mr. Aquino did not define the extent of the emergency powers Mrs. Aquino might invoke. Sen. Neptali Gonzales of Mrs. Aquino's ruling party had said they should stop short of declaring martial law.

Under the constitution, presidential use of emergency powers would require authority from the two-chamber congress, where Mrs. Aquino's "People Power" Coalition holds strong majorities.

The constitution also gives congress authority to prescribe a specific period within which a president may use emergency powers.

"The need for extraordinary powers to enable the president to cope with the emergency is both

prudent and wise and impressed with urgency," Sen. Gonzales said in a senate speech.

Mr. Arroyo and Presidential Legal Counsel Teodoro Locsin, two of Mrs. Aquino's closest advisers who are under growing pressure to resign after the failed Aug. 28 coup, were to submit to questioning in the lower house of congress later in the day.

The two ministers, who are accused of being anti-military, were expected to answer questions on their attitudes to the country's fragmented armed forces and the military's role in putting down last month's rebellion.

Political fall-out from the fifth and most serious revolt faced by Mrs. Aquino has continued to beset the 34-year-old president who on Tuesday attended a "peace mass" at Manila Cathedral.

Cardinal Jaime Sin, the leading churchman in the strongly Roman Catholic country, who urged renewed support for Mrs. Aquino in the wake of the most serious crisis our government has undergone," called on Filipinos to work together to rebuild the country or face further chaos.

"We need this kind of 'People Power' for the recreation of our country," he said in a pastoral

## Hong Kong reimposes ban on Spycatcher excerpts

HONG KONG (AP) — A temporary ban preventing this British colony's largest English-language newspaper from publishing excerpts of the controversial book *Spycatcher* was reinstated Tuesday.

A three-member court of appeals panel voted 2-1 to prohibit the South China Sunday Morning Post from continuing its publication of portions of the book by former British intelligence officer Peter Wright until the issue of a permanent ban is decided at a trial.

John Dux, editor-in-chief of the Post, said an appeal to the Privy Council was planned but that the newspaper would seek advice from its lawyers before taking action.

Publication of the book is banned in Britain, and the British government has sought to suppress publication in Australia and New Zealand.

The Sunday Post printed *Spycatcher* excerpts on July 26.

## Head of Red Cross, Red Crescent Societies dies

GENEVA (R) — The president of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Enrique de la Mata, has died after a heart attack in Rome, his office said in a statement. Mr. De la Mata, 53, died on Sunday.

He was elected president of the league, which groups 145 national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world, in 1981, and was re-elected in 1985.

A lawyer by training, he had served as president of the Spanish Red Cross Society. His successor

will be chosen during a league general assembly meeting in Brazil in November.

Hospital sources in Rome said Mr. De la Mata died on his way to hospital. He collapsed on his way out of the Olympic Stadium where he was attending the World Athletics Championships.

Interior Minister Amintore Fanfani visited the hospital on Monday to pay his respects, a ministry statement said. It said Mr. De la Mata's body would be flown to Madrid on Tuesday.

The memorandum was released by the Tigers in the south Indian city of Madras late on Monday and published by the Press Trust of India (PTI).

The Tigers organised a demonstration the same day against Indian troops in the northern Sri Lankan city of Jaffna.

Weekend battles between the Tigers and rival Tamils on the island killed four Tigers and four members of other groups.

The Tigers are also demanding a majority on a provisional vocational council for the north and east.

That clearly was a suit preference signal asking for the lower of the other two ambidextrous suits. So Koytchou dutifully led away from his king of clubs at trick two for his partner to ruff. Careful defense later netted the defenders a club and a diamond trick for down one.

At the other table South elected to double the four-trick opening and that became the final contract. South started with three rounds of spades, declarer ruffing. He crossed to dummy with the king of clubs to lead the jack of diamonds to the queen, king and ace. South returned a trump to cut down dummy's ruff. Declarer then proceeded to run trumps and North, afraid that declarer held some clubs, clung to that suit and stuffed diamonds. As a result, declarer ended up scoring his three remaining diamonds to land his contract.

Bridge is a strange game. And the higher the level, the stranger it seems to become!

Defense is a partnership affair. Watch two members of the old Goren team, Boris Koytchou and the late Harold Ogust, in action on this hand from the trials to select the 1982 U.S. World Championship Team.

Despite the fact that he was vulnerable and held only a five-card suit, South felt he was too strong to stay out of the auction, so he over-called Ogust's four-heart opening bid with four spades. That ended

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF

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### SEND OUT THE SIGNAL

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ J 7 3  
V 8  
♦ Q 9 6 4 2  
♦ J 9 8 4

**WEST**  
♦ 9 5 2  
V K 6 2  
♦ J 8  
♦ K 10 5 3  
♦ K 10 7 5 3 ♦ Veld

**SOUTH**  
♦ A K Q 10 6  
V J 7  
♦ A 7  
♦ A Q 8 2

The bidding:  
East South West North  
4 V 4 ♦ Pass Pass  
Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♦

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statement.

He described the leaders of last month's uprising as "self-appointed saviours who seek to destroy our new house of freedom and newly-regained democratic institutions."

The military in Manila remained in a state of red alert after senior officers said further attacks by rebel troops were possible although the threat of another major coup attempt had waned.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel said on Tuesday that Manila, a U.S. ally, should consider seeking closer ties with the Soviet Union.

"Perhaps the time has come to weigh seriously possible political and economic benefits from increased trade with and financing technology from the USSR against (their) perceived national security implications," he said.

Mr. Laurel, who is also vice-president, also said in a speech to the senate that many Filipinos were critical of U.S. bases in the country.

"There has been a sharpening of the Philippine awareness of the bases as an affront to Philippine sovereignty and a source of nuclear danger and of many social ills," he said.

Half the 24 senate members last month filed a bill seeking to ban nuclear weapons in Philippine territory.

The United States maintains Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base, 80 kilometres north of Manila. Left-wing groups accuse the United States of storing nuclear weapons there.

Survivors said the highway was jammed with cars Sunday evening when mud and rock rained down from nearby hills. They said most people had abandoned their vehicles, but some were trapped.

"In a short period of time, many sections of the highway disappeared and numerous bridges were destroyed and people trapped," another survivor said on television.

Military officials said Civil Defence Forces, police and firefighters had been mobilised to rescue people stranded on the highway.

A navy boat evacuated some of the 3,000 vacationers who had been stranded at Ocumare to nearby Puerto Cabello.

Julian Garcia, president of the State Legislature, called the floodwaters "a devastating mighty torrent."

Civil Defence officials said 150 flood victims were in Maracay's morgue and up to 250 city residents were missing.

President Jaime Lusinchi, who called the flooding a "cosmic tragedy," said the Limon River had risen at five times the normal rate during the rainy season.

In some parts of Maracay, the state capital of 500,000 people, roofs were submerged before floodwaters began to subside Monday afternoon.

— Disarm four rival Tamil militant groups.

— Disarm Home Guards recruited to defend villages of the majority Sinhalese community in four years of fighting between government forces and the Tamil separatists.

— Reduce the number of Sri Lankan army camps in Tamil areas in the north and east.

The Tigers also complained that Sri Lankan police were reentering Tamil areas with the "connivance" of Indian troops and that Colombo was continuing Sinhalese colonisation in eastern Sri Lanka, which the Tamils claim as their homeland.

A referendum will be held under the July pact in the east to decide if it will merge with the overwhelmingly Tamil north in a semi-autonomous administration.

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## Venezuelan floods cause over 150 deaths

MARACAY, Venezuela (AP) —

Floodwaters swept away neighbourhoods and villages in northern Venezuela and triggered mudslides that buried dozens of home-bound beachgoers in their cars, authorities said Tuesday.

Officials said that in the city of Maracay, the largest in the devastated area, 150 bodies had been recovered, about 250 people were missing and 20,000 were left homeless by the flooding, Venezuela's worst in decades.

The past leadership had resorted to imprisoning people, many without trying them before courts of law. Justice was not done. The National Redemption Committee has just released all the people jailed without trial," Maj. Buyoya said at his first public rally.

The official radio, monitored in Nairobi, said more than 600 detainees were released from Mpanga, the main prison in the tiny central African nation's capital, Bujumbura.

Maj. Buyoya, who toppled Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza's 11-year-old government last Thursday, addressed a rally Monday in the local Kirundi language at a Bujumbura Stadium.

The crowd greeted the new leader with deafening applause.

## New Burundi leader frees 600 detainees

People were overjoyed," said the Swahili-language broadcast.

The radio ran a tape of Maj. Buyoya saying "Burundians irrespective of their status must enjoy their freedom without fear."

Maj. Buyoya has accused Col. Bagaza, a 41-year-old socialist, of arbitrary arrests, corruption, assuming too much personal power and incoherent economic policies that favoured only a small portion of Burundi's 5 million people, who are mainly peasant farmers.

Diplomats say the takeover followed a year of growing opposition to Col. Bagaza's suppression of the Roman Catholic Church, to which 65 per cent of Burundians belong.

Maj. Buyoya, who has promised freedom of religion to Burundians, did not say whether three priests jailed for allegedly insulting Col. Bagaza were among the prisoners released.

## Huge crowds mob South Korean opposition leader

KWANGJU, South Korea (R) —

Hundreds of thousands of people gave a hero's welcome to opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung on Tuesday at the start his campaign to woo South Korean voters before presidential elections.

"It is through your struggle for democracy that I, condemned to death by the military in 1980, can be with you today," Mr. Kim told supporters at Kwangju's railway station.

Crowds chanting "long live Kim" mobbed the 63-year-old opposition leader when he arrived at the station from Seoul.

## U.S. nuclear plants hit by 3,000 mishaps in 1986 — study

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. nuclear power plants were hit by nearly 3,000 mishaps last year, the non-profit research group Public Citizen has said.

It said the mishaps — about the same number as in 1985 — ranged from accidents and near-accidents to inept management and occurred almost daily at America's 100 nuclear plants.

"The study makes clear that an accident as serious as Chernobyl can happen here," said Ken Bosson, director of Public Citizen's Critical Mass Energy Project.

He referred to the explosion and fire at a Soviet plant at Chernobyl in April 1986 which caused at least 31 deaths and sent radiation over a wide portion of Europe.

The Public Citizen report, based on official records of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and other sources, said the NRC had classified more than 150 mishaps as either "severity level 1" or "severity level 2," the

worst classifications in terms of danger to the public.

It said 1986 mishaps included a leak of 141,000 gallons (\$30,000 litres) of radioactive water from a spent fuel facility at the Hatch Reactor in Baxley, Georgia, and a burst steam pipe that caused the scalding deaths of four men at a reactor in Newport News, Virginia.

The study said that despite what it called the nuclear industry's poor safety record, Congress is weighing a renewal of legislation to limit the public liability of the industry to only a part of losses possible in a major nuclear accident.

Mr. Bosson said: "The likelihood and consequences of a major nuclear accident were dramatically demonstrated by the Chernobyl disaster. That accident, coupled with the findings of this study, strongly argue for rapidly phasing out the use of nuclear power in the United States."

Chinese officials in the past have described Amnesty's reports of human rights violations as groundless. In 1983, a Foreign Ministry spokesman denied the organization's allegation that there were "prisoners of conscience" in China's jails.

authorities had made efforts to stop the use of torture but that the country's law did not provide enough protection of prisoners' human rights.

Asked to comment on the Amnesty allegations, a spokesman for the Public Security Ministry in Peking said on Tuesday: "Torture is against the law in China. If it takes place it is dealt with."

But he said the ministry could make no further comment until it had seen the details of the report.

Former Public Security Minister Ruan Chongwu publicly con-

demned police torture and was considered a reformer but was removed from his post in March.

Amnesty International has in recent years also attacked China for widespread use of the death penalty and has said Chinese jails house political prisoners.

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Speaking at a joint news conference, Mr. Zagladin pledged Moscow's support for the peace pact signed by Mr. Ortega and four other Central American presidents on Aug. 7 in Guatemala.

The pact calls for an end to all outside support for Central American rebels but makes no immediate demand for an end to Soviet military aid to Nicaragua.

"Anyone who wants to live in a Hilton like that, especially those who have used that sort of language, deprived of their freedom, is of course welcome to volunteer," he added in Tuesday's radio interview.